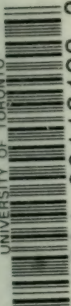


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# INDIA

*If Britain has to leave India, as suddenly  
Rome had to leave Britain, then England  
will leave behind a country minus education,  
minus sanitation and minus money.*

*Sir Danial Hamilton.*

Compiled by :

JNANANJAN NIYOGI





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## Area

**India—18,05,000 Sq. miles**

**British India—10,94,000 „**

**Indian States—7,11,000 „**

*India is 15 times greater than British Isles  
and 7 times that of Japan.*

## Population.

Total population of India is about  
32 crores

Total Number of people in towns 3,25 lacs  
and 28,65 lacs in villages, Total population  
in British India—24,70 Lacs.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Madras	27	4,23 Lacs.
Bombay	29	1,93 „
Bengal	28	4,66 „
United Provinces	48	4,53 „
Punjab	29	2,06 „
Burma	40	1,32 „
Bihar and Orissa	21	3,40 „
Central Provinces and Berar	22	1,39 „
Assam	12	76 „
North West-Frontier Province	5	22 „

## Towns and Villages

There are 7 lacs of Villages in India and 34 cities with more than a lac of population. Nine tenths of the whole population live in villages. In Bengal only six per cent of the population live in towns.

### Language

Hindi	9,67	lacs people
Bengali	4,92	"
Telegu	2,36	"
Marathi	1,87	"
Tamil	1,87	"
Panjabi	1,66	"
Rajasthani	1,26	"
Canarese	1,03	"
Oriya	1,01	"

### Religion

Hindus	21,67	lacs about	70 p.c.
Mohomedans	6,87	"	22 "
Sikhs	32	"	"
Jains	11	lacs	"
Budhists	1,15	"	"
Christians	47	"	"
Animists	97	"	"



## Civil Condition.

Males	...	...	1640 lacs
Females	...	...	1549 "
Unmarried Males	...	...	8,06 "
Unmarried Females	...	...	5,48 "
Married Males	...	...	7,10 "
"    Females	...	...	7,16 "
Widowed Males	...	...	1,03 "
"    Females	...	...	2,68 "

There are 15139 widows below 5 Years of age. From 15 to 35 Years of age—33,54,684.

Number of Hindi women in British India  
10,58 Lacs.

Number of Hindu widows 2,02 Lacs.

Prostitutes 6,67,000.

## Infirmities.

	Male	Female
Insane	44,000	28,000
Deafmute	93,000	62,000
Blind	1,80,000	1,86,000
Lepers	62,000	23,000

## Occupation

Agriculture supports 224 millions or 71 per cent of the whole population.

Industry	...	...	10	p. c.
Trade	...	...	6	„
Transport	...	...	2	„
Administration and protection	...	...	1½	„

## Agriculture

Net area	...	66,76	Acres in Lacs
Area under forest	...	8,69	„
Culturable waste	...	15,18	„
Fallow Land	...	4,93	„
Area irrigated	...	4,75	„
Area under rice crops	...	8,01	„
Rice yield	...	3,06	Tons
Under wheat	...	2,39	Acres
Wheat yield	...	87	Tons
Under jowar	...	2,06	Acres
Area under cotton	...	1,81	„
Cotton yield	...	65	bales
			(of 5 Md. each)
Under sugar	...	28	Acres
Yield in raw sugar	...	29	Tons
Under jute	...	29	Acres
Jute yield	...	89	bales
			(of 5 Md. each)
Under ground-nut	...	37	acres
Ground-nut yield	...	20	Tons



## Live Stock.

India is daily loosing ground as a cattle country.

Lord Curzon's despatch of 1903.

Every minute a cow is exported out of India (Blue book 1921)

The fodder question is taking a serious turn, practically every where in India.

*Sir Charles Elliot.*

### LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH INDIA 1921-22.

Oxen	116,665,000
Buffaloes	28,335,000
Sheep	22,082,000
Goats	24,333,000
Horses & Ponies	1,684,000
Mules	76,000
Donkeys	1,386,000
Camels	410,000

## Forest and Rainfall

In the early part of the British rule forests were rapidly destroyed. [Production in India.]

Francis Brown was one of the first to sound the note of alarm at the destruction of forests in India and consequent decrease in rainfall.

### **Irrigation and Railways**

Railway—Total route mileage 38579

Capital outlay—754 crores of Rupees.

Total weight of goods carried by Railways 80 Lacs tons.

The East India Company cost far more if not twice as much as it ought to have cost. Enormous sums were lavished and the contractors had no motive whatever for economy. All the money came from the English capitalist and so long as he was granted 5% on the revenue of India it was immaterial to him.

Whether the fund that he lent were thrown into the Hoogly or converted in bricks or mortars. The result was these large sums were expended and that the East India Ry. cost I think (I speak without

back) about £ 30,000 (Rs. 4,50,000) a mile. It seems to me they are the most extravagant works that were ever undertaken.

*Rev. Hon. N. Mashup, 1872.*

The Railways of India helped the English people to wealth.....The Railways have broken up many of the old industries of India and thus have brought hardship and suffering to millions of people but they enrich the ruling nation and they give her a firmer military grip upon her valuable dependency and so money can always be found for them, whatever else suffers.

*Rev. Sunderland.*

Before all the water-ways of Bengal are ruined by injudicious concessions to the Railway interest, it is to be hoped that the Government of India will look into the matter.

*Daily News  
1905.*

It might be found that in many of the irrigated parts of the Empire, famine was never absent.

*Digby.*



There is a considerable amount of evidence to support the view that Railway construction has been largely responsible for the disastrous change that has come over many parts of the delta in last 70 years.

*Dr. C. A. Bently, 1925.*

In India there are only 21275 miles of canals for irrigation. Area under crop is 2258 lacs of acres and area irrigated is only 475 lacs of acres i, e, only  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the whole area.

The miles upon miles of its Bengal great Canals have been allowed to silt up and be degraded.

*Sir William Willcocks.*

### **Agricultural Labourers.**

The condition of agricultural labourers in India is a disgrace to any Country calling itself civilised.

*W. R. Robertson.*

The Government assessment does not live enough food to the cultivator to support himself and family throughout the year.

*Sir William Hunter.*

Half the agricultural population of India to-day do not know from half years end to another what it is to have a full meal.

*Sir Charles Elliot.*

## Sugar

Annual consumption of sugar per head 24·7 lbs. in India and that of America and Australia are 103·5 lbs and 126·9 lbs. respectively.

Upon the first possession of Calcutta by the Company there was a flourishing export trade in sugar, whilst the local consumption of the article was enormous.

*Dr. Royle in Productive  
Resources in India.*

In 1925-26 India bought 15 crores 183 lacs of rupees worth of sugar per consumption.

*Blue Book 5th Issue.*

In 1844 the imports of Bengal and Madras sugar into the port of London alone amounted to 31,000 tons, in 1846 to 44,000 tons and in 1851 to 43,000 tons of which 30,000 were from Bengal and 13000 from Madras.

*John Capper.*

#### SUGAR FACTORIES IN INDIA.

1874	264
1900	203
1903	21

#### Export of food Stuff

Every minute the following quantity of food stuff is exported out of India.

118 Mds.	of	Rice
65 ..	..	Wheat
55 ..	..	Musuri Dal
50 ..	..	Arhar ..
55 ..	..	Ground Nut

*St Ab. 4th. Issue.*



The corn of India has been transported at unremunerative rates upon Government lines in order that the food of the people in England might be cheapened.

*Mr. Pearson.*

## Public Health

### DEATH RATE

per 1000.

	1921	1925
U.S.A.	12.9	11.5
England	14.6	12.5
France	13.7	13.5
Germany	16.4	13.6
INDIA	30.59	27.2

### LOSS OF PRODUCTIVE POPULATION.

Age 20 to 35	3,63,591	(male)
" " "	4,03,633	(female)
" 6 to 15	7,64,855	(male)
" " "	6,52,128	(female)

From 15 to 20 years of age 2,38,833 people die. If economic value of each life is 1600, then the total loss of India is at least 32 crores.

From 20 to 25 years of age 5,28,391 people die, economic value of each life is 29261. Total loss 155 crores of Rupees.

Every year 14 Lacs of Children die in British India, the assessed economic value of a child at birth is Rs. 230 ; therefore the total loss is 47 crores of Rupees.

#### LOSS OF ADULT LIFE 15 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE.

	<i>Adult population</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Bengal	130,70,226	9,39,75	110724
Madras	10735967	48683	62685
Bombay	4840440	23317	27223
Behar & Orissa	8361629	48858	48450
United Provinces	11436861	64854	65661
Assam	19161317	10688	14629
Punjab	4987541	39612	39095
British India	63098785	363591	403633

#### 10 YEARS AVERAGE DEATH.

Total	77,62,000	Everyday in British
From :—		India 21,200 people die.
Cholera	288,000	Eery hour 886 „
Small Pox	720,13	Every minute 15 „
Fever	49,96,000	

*Mainly from*

Fever	13690	daily
Cholera	789	„
Dysentery	638	„

Every minute **10 people die of Malaria** in British India.

**Infant mortality**

*Per 100 children born*

England	7·5
France	8·5
Germany	10·8
Japan	16·6
India	19·4

Every minute 4 babies die in British India.

In British India about 450 lacs of people suffer from various diseases every year.

**EVERY FIFTH MAN SUFFERS.**

Birth	&	Death
rates		

10 years Average in India.

34·2

31·44



## Expectation of Life

	<i>Average Length.</i>
England	52.5
U. S. A.	55.5
France	48.5
Germany	47.4
Japan	44.3
India	22.7

## Hospitals and Dispensaries

Total number of Hospital and dispensaries in British India are 3972 : 386 State public. Number of private aided hospitals and dispensaries are 2920. State hospital and dispensaries serve only towns.

One serves 275.52 sq. miles, and 60,000 people.

•In Bengal one serves 80 sq. miles.

America one Institution in 29 sq. miles

England            "           14       "

Japan               "           7       "

## Mineral Wealth.

Coal	1998 lacs of tons
Value	12,10,00000 Rs.
Salt	12 lacs of tons
Value	76 lacs of Rs.
Gold (all India)	362 thousand ounces
Value	222 lacs of Rs.
Copper ore	8 thousand tons
Value	34 lacs of Rs.
Iron ore	15 lacs of tons
Value	45 lacs of Rs.
Manganese ore	339 thousand tons
Value	348 lacs of Rs.
Silver	4856 thousand ounces.
Value	13 lacs of Rs.

## Salt

India is the only country where salt is taxed in any way. Poor millions whose every morsel of food is thus taxed are pining away in their wretched thatches along with their starving cattle.

*Prof. William Ross.*

I believe myself that a great deal of the loss of the cattle from murrain in India has arisen from want of salt.

*Lord Lawrence.*

There is no evidence to establish that salt was ever taxed in India except during that transition period of 1737 to 1757 and that in limited area.

*Wilfried Blunt.*

#### SALT IMPORTED INTO BRITISH INDIA.

1847	721112	Mds.
1851	1727908	„
1909	13956544	„
1925	17239544	„

#### SALT REVENUE

1907	Rs.	46086670
1916	„	68432460
1924	„	100150870



## Trade and Industries.

The English army of Traders in their march ravaged worse than a Tartarian conqueror. The trade they carried on more resembled robbery than commerce. Thus this miserable country was torn to pieces by the horrible rapaciousness of the foreign Traders. *(Burke)*

The general principle was to be that England was to force all her manufactures upon India and not to take a single manufacture of India in return.

*Teirney.*

## Cloth Trade

It was the British invasion that shattered the Indian handloom and smashed the spinning wheel into pieces.

*Karl Marx.*

Weavers upon their inability to perform such agreements as have been forced upon them by the company's agents universally known in Bengal by the name of mutchulcahs have had there goods seized and

sold on the spot to make goods the deficiency and the winders of the raw silk have been treated also with such injustice that instances have been known of cutting off their thumbs to prevent their being forced to work.

*Bolts.*

### INDIAN COTTON GOODS EXPORTED TO ENGLAND.

Year.		
1814	1266608	pieces.
1821	534495	"
1828	422504	"
1835	306684	"

In the year 1814 about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores Rupees worth of cotton goods were exported from the port of Calcutta while a hundred years later in 1914  $34\frac{1}{2}$  crores worth of British cotton goods were brought to Calcutta.

### Ship Building.

The arrival in the port of London of Indian produce in India-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists...

.....

They declared that their business was on the point of ruin and that the families of all the shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation.

This led to the ruin of Indian ship building trade.

*Mr. Taylor.*

**No. of Ships and country-boats.**

1857	34286	1900	1676
1899	12302	1901	10497
	1927	8640	

**Import & Export.**

*(Import to India 1926.)*

Apparel	165	lacs.
Building & Engineering		
Materials	122	„
Chemicals	202	„
Cycles	107	„
Fruits and Vegetables	157	„
Glass & Glassware	259	„
Wines & Spirit	3,34	„
Machinery	14,18	„
Iron and Steel	18,06	„

**Import & Export—contd.**

Oil	10,05	lacs
Paper and Pasteboards	2,81	,,
Salt	104	,,
Soaps	146	,,
Tobacco	213	,,
Motor Cars	448	,,
Total Import	22617	,, of Rs.

*(Export of India)*

Living animals (mainly Cows & Sheep)	34	lacs of Rs.
Raw cotton	9525	,,
Rice	3997	,,
Wheat	360	,,
Wheat and Flour	156	lacs of Rs.
Jute Raw	3794	,,
Manufactured	5883	,,
Oil Cake	210	,,
Oils	179	,,



## Price of Food Stuff.

(Per Rupee)

Date	Rice	Wheat	Mustard Oil.
1738	2-30	2-20	12 S1s.
1750	2-10	2-10	10 „
1758	1-30	1-35	8½ „
1782	1-5	1-5	7 „
1825	0-30	0-32	6 „
1851*	0-15	0-18	5 „
1880	0-12	0-11	4½ „
1925	0-5	0-4½	1½ „

(\*From the unpublished Records of the E. I. Co.)

*Br. Museum.*

Calcutta price.

## MILLS & FACTORIES ETC.

Class	Number	Persons employed
Cotton mill (spinning and weaving etc.)	279	3,31,000
Jute mills	90	3,42,000
Paper mills	7	500
Rice mills	1,115	60,000
Tobacco	17	7,000
Matches	20	5,000
Oil mills	180	8,000
Soaps	7	300
Tanneries	23	3,000

Only 6 Jute mills are owned by Indians.

### Revenue.

Total revenue of India			
Central	13,317	Lacs of Rs.	
Provincial	8,751	„	„
As per Customs	4,777	„	„
„ Income taxes	1,585	„	„
„ Salt	633	„	„
„ Opium	414	„	„
„ Railways	34,40	„	„
„ Post and Telegraph	86	„	„

### Expenditure.

*For peace and safety.*

		Per capita.	
Military	60.39 Lacs of Rs.	2/10/-	
Police	12.14 „ „	-/4/-	
Railway	25.11 „ „		
Persons employed as Police		5,98,081	
Military		4,40,601	

*On Nation Building Departments.*

Irrigation	92	Lacs of Rs.	
Education	11,36	„	„
Medical	3,57	„	„
Public Health	1,95	„	„
Agriculture	1,22	„	„
Industries	1,49	„	„
Interest for debts	Rs. 21,61	lacs.	

## Income and Taxation.

*Per capita.*

	Annual income.	Daily income.			Taxation.		
	Rs.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
U. S. A.	3,328	7	4	0	81	0	0
Great Britain	1,456	4	1	0	235	8	0
India	30	1	6	0	6	1	0

## Education.

*(Prior to British occupation.)*

It is obvious that when the British took possession of the country, they found that there existed a wide-spread system of National Education.

Mr. John Mattai.

*Commissioner.*

\* \* \* \*

Max Muller on the strength of official document concerning education in Bengal, prior to the British occupation, asserts that there were 80,000 native schools in Bengal, or 1 to every 400 of the population.

*Keir Hardie in "India".*

The District of Nuddea is honey-combed with schools. There is one school for every 31.

*Rev. Ward. 1821.*

*(Did they spread Education?)*

When any people or country is subjected by a stronger power, it must be taken for granted that one of the first thing the conquerors will do will be to either destroy, discourage, or rigidly control education in the oppressed country. For knowledge and subjection cannot work hand in hand.

*Agnus Smedey.*

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Why should you give the Indians the advantage of knowledge ?.....you have ransacked their country, despoiled its people, murdered their princes and of course for your own protection you must keep them deluded deceived and ignorant.

*Sir Thomas Turton.*

*(1813—in the House of Commons)*

Indians met at my house on May 14th. 1816 and demanded education and after



much discussions, and deliberation they themselves launched a fund securing Rs. 50,000 on the spot. I watched the proceedings.

### Memorandum of Sir Edward Hyde East.

*(Chief Justice, Supreme Court 1814 to 1821.)*

#### LITERACY

	Male	Female
England	93·4	91·5
U. S. A.	95·5	93
Denmark	100	100
Germany	100	100
Japan	98	96
India	5·2	1·5
Bengal	9·5	1·75

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#### Percentage of total population at school

Germany	39·5
England	29·2
U. S. A.	37·5
France	28·5
Denmark	35·4
Japan	37·5
British India	3·2

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

	Population	No. of Primary School		
U. S. A.	10 crores	3 Lacs	17	thousand
England	442 lacs		86	„
Japan	6½ crores	1 lacs	76	„
India	32 crores	2 „	6	„
	*	*	*	*

## LITERACY BY RELIGION.

Hindu	6·63
Mahomadan	4·57
Sikh	5·9
Budhist	28·8
Christian	24·2
Jain	3·2
Parsee	73·2

\* \* \* \*

Whenever I think of the illiteracy of the vast multitudes of India, I recollect the pathetic words of Carlyle "That man capable of knowledge should remain ignorant is to me a tragedy."

*Dr. C. Hull.*

## COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION PER CAPITA.

Denmark	17	5	0
America	16	4	0
England	9	0	0
Japan	7	0	0
Philippine	8	0	0
India	0	2	0

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## GOVT. OF BENGAL SPENDS.

Per European Student	103	4	0
Per Bengali student	2	11	0

\* \* \* \*

## NO OF SCHOOLS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Primary	183164
Secondary	10837

## COLLEGES.

Arts	215
Law	12
Medical	10
Agriculture	6

## CULTURAL HYPNOTISM.

The conquest of the land was followed by the conquest of the mind.

*Hunter.*

\* \* \* \* \*

Col. Goodman Inspector of Schools,  
Punjab 1883 :—

The British Government has opened schools in India with a view to instil a spirit of loyalty and thus to consolidate the Empire.

\* \* \* \* \*

We must do our best to form a class of persons Indian in Blood and colour but English in taste, in opinion and intellect.

*Macaulay.*

\* \* \* \* \*

No one can doubt the subtleness of the Indian intellect but it is a wonder how the western method of education has answered it and paralysed the dynamic power of the traditional intelligence of India.

*Count Ottomon.*



All recent historical works relating to Indian must be taken with suspision. The whole official influence has been turned to distorting evidence in order to make a case for the Government.

*Brooks Adam.*

(1925)

Our

Authority in India

Rests more upon impression

Than on actual strength.

*Metcalf.*

### **Moral Degradation.**

There is one general consequence which I should think likely to result from a general influx of Europeans into the interior of the country and their intercourse with the natives, that without elevating the character of the natives, it would have a tendency to depreciate their estimate of the general European character.

*Sir John Shore.*

But this is not all. The native sailors of India who are chiefly Mahomedans are to the disgrace of our national morals, on their arrival here, led to scenes which soon divest them of the respect and awe they had entertained in India for the European character ; they are robbed of their little property and left to wonder ragged and destitute in the streets.

*Supplement to the  
Fourth Report E. I. Co.*

I have no hesitation in affirming that in the Hindu and Mussalman cities removed from European intercourse there is much less depravity than there is in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay where Europeans chiefly congregate.

*Captain Westmetak.*

It has been observed as a general truth that the more connection the natives have had with the English, the more immoral and the more worse in every respect they become.

*Sir John Shore.*

Organised efforts are made by Bengal agents to introduce the use of the drug, and create taste for it among the rising generation.

*Commissioner Mr. Hyind*

\* \* \* \*

In the Nerbudda Territories I have known whole districts depopulated in consequence of the action of our spirit contractors. They used to send people all over the country to seduce these poor simple folk and utterly demoralise them. They got on their books, and after being sold out of house and home they absconded in thousands.

*Sir MacLeod.*

Our whole system of law and Government and education tends to make the natives clever, irreligious and litigious scamps.

*Mr. Cost.*

*Collector-in-charge.*

## India in Days goneby.

Ever since man's first appearance on earth his power to live has been in proportion to his ability and will to fight. A study of the ancient people and civilisation of India establishes this truth in a way at once amazing and thrilling.

*Prof. Dewye.*

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Ere the Pyramids looked down the valley of the Nile, when Greece and Italy those cradles of European civilisation nursed only the tenant of the wilderness. India was the seat of wealth and gandeur..... The ancient state of India must have been one of extraordinary magnificence.

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All that Europe knew of India prior to the expedition of the Macedonian monarch was through its gold, its pearls, its spices and its rich cloth.

*John Capper.*

There was security, there was independence, there were neither landlords nor paupers—

“BUDHIST INDIA” (P. 49)

By Rhys Davids.

### On the Eve of Mahomedan Conquest.

He carried off with him as his portion of the plunder, 600 mds. of pure gold, 7 mds. of pearls, 2 mds. of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires; 1000 maunds of silver; 4000 pieces of silk; and a long list of other precious commodities.

*Cafoor's Expedition (Oriental Herald)*

\* \* \* \* \*

On this expedition the soldiers were said to throw away silver as too cumbersome, when gold was found in plenty.

*(Oriental Herald.)*

At every port from the Cape of Good Hope to Shanghai one could buy an abundant supply of India-made cloth of all varieties.

*Marcopolo 12th Century.*



The city of Gour with its vast population of 1200,000 souls, stately buildings and broad straight thorough-fares lined with shady trees is so great and those streets so thronged with the concourse and traffic of people that they cannot force their way past one another and thus such as happen to fall among the horsemen or among the elephants which are ridden by the lords and noblemen are often killed on the spot and crushed under the feet of those beasts.

*(Memoirs of De Barrow 1258 A.D.)*

### **On the eve of British conquest.**

Bengal the country of inexhaustible riches capable of making its masters the richest corporation in the world.

*(Letters of Clive 1761.)*

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The city of Muxadabad is as extensive, populous and rich as the city of London ; with this difference that there individuals in the first possessing infinitely greater property than any one of the last city. The inhabit.

ants there must have amounted to some hundred thousands ; and if they had an inclination to have destroyed the Europeans, they might have done it with sticks and stones.

*Lord Clive.*

We appeal to the testimony of those who marched through Bengal after the death of Sirajodoula, that at that time it was one of the richest, most populous and best cultivated kingdom in the world. The greatmen and merchants were wallowing in wealth and luxury, the inferior tenants and manufacturers were blessed with plenty, content and ease.

*Dowe 1871.*

### **During Company's Rule.**

By the time when the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa (1765) came under your jurisdiction they were much sunk in opulence, population and manufactures from their ancient importance.

*(View of Bengal Verelest)*

Imagine how black must have been their deeds, when even the directors of the company admitted that the vast fortunes acquired in the inland trade have been obtained by a scene of the most tyrannical and oppressive conduct that was ever known in any age or country.

*Social Statics, 1st Edi., Page 367.*

England's industrial supremacy owes its origin to the vast hoard of Bengal and the Carnatic treasures being made available for her use. Before Plassey was fought and won and before the stream of treasures began to flow to England, the industry of our country was at a very low ebb.

*Digby.*

On easy computation it can safely be asserted that between Plassey and Waterloo some one thousand million pounds flowed from India to England.

*Major Wingate.*

Enormous fortunes were thus rapidly accumulated at Calcutta while thirty millions of human beings were reduced to an extremity of wretchedness.

*Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive.*

These hoards, the saving of millions of human beings for centuries the English seized and took to London as the Romans had taken the spoils of Greece and Pontus to Italy.

*Brooks Adams.*

### **India-to-day.**

Famine stricken India is being bled for the maintenance of England's world-wide Empire.

*Sir Henry Campbell  
Bennerman.*

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India leaves on the mind an impression of poorness and melancholy. Sadder than the country are the common people of it. They are lean and weary looking, their

clothing is scanty. They all seem poor, and toiling for "leave" to live. They appear feeble and depressed.

*Sir Frederic. Treves.*

\* \* \* \*

It is an indisputable fact that at the present moment there is hardly a village in British India which is not deeply, hopelessly in debt—1880.

*(India under Ripon.)*

\* \* \* \*

Even as we look on, India is becoming feebler and feebler. The very life blood of the great multitude under our rule is slowly, yet ever faster ebbing away.

*A. M. Hyndman, 1915.*

Administration and exploitation are but two functions of the same Government.

—*Lord Curzon—*  
*Silchar-speech 1902.*

\* \* \* \*



If Britain has to leave India as suddenly as Rome had to leave Britain then England shall leave behind a country minus education, minus sanitation and minus money.

*Sir Daniel Hamilton.*

### **Motto of British Administration**

Our true policy should be to play off race against race and caste against caste.

*West Minster Review 1858.*

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British rule was established by playing Hindus against Mahomedans and native states and Principalities against each other.

### *International*

*Study Club Bulletin No. 2 Tokyo (1925).*

To retain power in India we must sweep away every political establishment and every

social usage which may prevent our influence from being universal and complete.

*The Times* 29th June 1857.

In India the theory of Government is and must be simple despotism. The only choice for us is between a despotism of brute force and one of reason and justice.

(*Harriet Martineau.*)

1857 May.



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